The John Street Improvement Ass'n

Passes Resolutions Against Safety Director Holmes. Declare it as None of Wm. Cooper Procter or E. W. Edwards' Business who the next Safety Director is, as They Have No Dealing With Him. Unanimous Endorsement of Abraham Lincoln Dalton for The Position.

Gloom, dark and somber, overspread the meeting of the John Street Improvement, Welfare and General-Dodies and kickin bout al de time, en Ah ested. Ah ain't got no answer to de question, en doan spect none from de members, cause it doan mean pothio' to the members were called to order Friday evening by Reverand Mr. Johnsing and the regular weekly meeting of this prominent colored civic organization got down to business. Not only was the got down to business. Not only was the atmosphere impregnated with individual depression, which appeared to envelope the members, but this feeling of sadness appeared to have spread and to have enreloped the entire assemblage, even President Johnsing being in a most peevish mood. Evidently things had not been breaking right with the colored folks, and none were surprised when the president announced there was no business before the meeting, "tother den jes er few marks from de cher." Mr. Johnsing spoke as follows:

"When de time comes dat it am de ent incumbint. It has grived me powerful to see de way de great questions what am now confrontin de people ov

fer de niggers ob John street, en what am he gwine to do. He jes natraly done de niggers nothin' but dirt. He sent got to keep right on de straight line down here en close up de club rooms and hotels, en he ack jes lak he own de town. He call in de police en he say, 'Git dese niggers out ob dis or dat place, dey are breakin' de law' but he never Edwards who am de Saty Derecktor er "When de time comes dat it am de duty ob de presidin oficer ob dis sociation to dulge in rale plane talk, Ah am shore glad dat you members showed soun jedgment when yo chose de presiding the police. Brudder Young am mighty fortnate dat he come out ob dat scrap wid a hole hide, en he got to be mighty kereful les dey git him nex time; dey ain't gwine to had nothin' else to do. confrontin us. Yo has noticed dat dishere Cunol Procter en Mister Edwards, one of dem bein de biggest maker oh soap in de worl, and de oder de maker ob fire-pruf stuff, togedder wid some udder big bizness men, has done gone and went up en avoid Mister Abraham Lincoln Dalton to de distown wud hab no say de niggers ob udder big bizness men, has done gone and went up en avoid Mister Abraham Lincoln Dalton to de distown wud hab no say de niggers ob distown wud hab no say de niggers ob de nig dis city, am shapin dey selbs and Ah mus raise de voice ob de colored peeple way frum de Safty Derecktor down to udder big bizness men, has done gone and went up en axed Mister Holmes to hol on to de job ob Safty D'rector. Now Ah jes wants to say dis am not rite, en Ah doan bleve des big bizness tion ain't gwine to hab no kick cumin'. men hes got no right to nose eroun en meddle wid dis here kin ob biznes. It am jes dis kin ob meddlin dat de colored make de pintment what Ah has sug-

brethern, am jes what yo has got to spect ef dis here man Homes hols on to da job as de Derecktor ob Safty ob dis here town. Git you mine on de case ob our fellow sitsin, Mister Young; jes studdy ober de treatment what he got en take described in the case of colored peeple, who has biznes up dar ebry day. Now, gemmen, es Ah has stated befo, it am bes dat de colored man keep his mouf shet, en Ah am more shore of de truf ob dat sertion dan Ah eber was befo, but Ah blebs we shud kermunikate de views ob de members to de next mayor, an' Ah am gwine to pint de following brethren to call on Mister Puchta en tell him jes what the nani-mus sentments of dis sociation in re-gard to dis Safty Derecktor en Chief ob way frum de Safty Derecktor down to de poor white trash what prowls aroun' de streets nosin' in ebry other man's business. No, ef de mayor would pint Mister Abraham Lincoln Dalton to de ofis ob Safty Derecktor, de niggers ob dis town wud hab no casion to make no kumplaint, en dey wud be no chance fer dese white trash wid de blue coats en de dese white trash wid de blue coats en de la safty Derecktor en Chief ob Police biznes is, en while Ah knows de signment ain't gwine to do no good, en dat it may git de members in truble. Ah names de folloin' gemmen to kermunikate wid Mr. Puchta en tell him jes zackly what we thinks ob dis police biznes." The following gentlemen were dese white trash wid de blue coats en de named on this important committee: Alexander Hamilton Brown, Erastus Abraham Smith, J. Paul Jones, C. W. Smith and B. Franklin Chamberlain, who will present the name of Abraham Lincoln Dalton to Mr. Puchta as the

DECRY MACHINE-MADE MEN

Washington, D. C .- The greatest thing in life is the right to be a man filled with a "divine discontent," and not a machine, declared Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in a speech in this city. He said he had no sympathy with any scheme or philosophy of education that has a tendency to make mere machines out of human beings or divide citizens of this

man beings or divide citizens of this country into peasant and other classes. "I know of no reason," said the educator, "why one class should have the fullness of life and another class not have. We must regard humanity in all things. There is no relief by so-called philanthropy. Each person living must eat, wear clothes, have transportation, hear music, read books and participate in life. Today we are teaching things in life. Today we are teaching things scientifically—not by imitation. Where-ever the flag of this government flies we are training children. We are not try-ing to teach little children tricks by which they may be useful to employers, but we are giving them a liberal edu-cation which will enable them to earn a living and yet find a liberty and joy in their work."

the day would not be far distant when every child, irrespective of race or condition, would be given an education extending through the high school. He said the boys and girls trained now would live to see the United States have a population of 200,000,000, cities of 10,000,000, and many cities of 1,000,000 tons. Dr. Claxton expressed the hope that of 10,000,000, and many cities of 1,000,-000. This condition, declared the speaker, would result in problems of greater quantity and more complexity. "We must fit these boys and girls for citizen-ship—that is part of their life," he said.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW UPHELD.

Austin, Tex.—The Court of Criminal Appeals has declared that the Texas eight-hour law is constitutional. A con-tractor was convicted in the Bexar County courts for violating this law, on complaint of the State Labor Depart-ment, and the decision was made on this appeal, which the Supreme Court re-jects. It holds that the Texas law is similar to legislation declared valid by the United States Supreme Court.

Everett, Wash.—L. B. Williard, a night watchman, sued a Tacoma paying company for overtime, under the State eight-hour law. He testified he worked fourteen hours a day instead of eight, as the law requires. The company assured the court that this was the first time this question has been raised during all its years in the paving business, and that it was customary to work watchmen from daylight to daylight, approaching completion can not go into Superior Court Judge Ralph was not impressed with this defense, and after quoting the law, ordered the company to pay Williard \$123.75.

approaching completion can not go into commission. If Simon does not complete his work an injury to the naval arm of the government will result. Therefore no injunction will issue."

COLORADO COAL MINES

Are Merged in Giant Corporation Through Gotham Bankers.

Denver Colo.—A merger of practically all the coal mines of Colorado, excepting those owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, with a capitalization of \$25,000,000, has been arranged through the efforts of Charles T. Brown, of the New York banking house of Henry L. Doherty & Co. Mr. Brown said the merger is practically assured.

It is estimated that the annual busi-

ness of the merged company would approximate 6,000,000 tons of coal monthy, and that the earnings, exclusive of interest on the bonds of the underlying companies, but including all other charges, would be at least 50 cents a ton. It is asserted that by eliminating in a large measure the cost of adminis-tration and selling, now prevalent, it will be possible to recover lost territory for the sales in Kansas and Nebraska, and that in that section another 1,000,000 tons can be sold annually at a profit of 30 cents a ton.

Forty-one companies, with a total issued capital of \$28,238,000 and a total bonded indebtedness of \$17,000,000, are included in the merger. These compa-

Of the total capitalization \$5,000,000 will be in preferred stock. The \$20,-000,000 in common stock will go to the owners in payment for their properties. There will be fifteen directors, chosen from the operators and "best business men" of the State in equal proportion. Control of the new corporation will be vested in an Executive Committee of from five to seven members, and there will also be a Finance Committee, which will supervise all investments of the company, so that none of the funds can be invested in excess of \$100,000 with-out the approval of the Finance Com-

U. S. MAY VIOLATE PATENT LAWS.

New York.—Federal Judge Hough has ruled that the government has a right to make temporary use of any device on which it has granted a patent, and that the patentee can not secure an injunction. The decision was given in the case of a wireless telegraph company against Emil J. Simon, a radio engineer. Judge Hough said:

"The Navy Department has employed Simon to construct radio apparatus, without which certain war yessels now vice on which it has granted a patent,

CONGRESS CONVENES DEC. 6

Washington, D. C.—The first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress convenes Monday, December 6. Among the list of legislative enactments the American Federation of Labor will urge is the

Immigration restriction.

Empowering States to regulate the admission of goods manufactured by convicts in other States.

Prohibiting importation of goods manufactured in whole or in part by SIX-HOUR DAY IS PROPOSED onvicts of foreign countries.

under certain ages is employed.
Compensation act for District of
Columbia workers.

Compensation act for Federal em-loyes extended and liberalized.

Compensation for railroad employes engaged in interstate commerce. Amend the hours of service (railroad

nen's 16-hour) law, with a minimum penalty provision incorporated.

Eight hours for interstate railroad

telegraphers.

A liberal and comprehensive industrial education bill.

isdiction of the United States Department of Labor. Old-age pensions and retirements.

The above list of major demands does not include declarations by the A. F. of L. San Francisco convention.

representatives of Legislative railroad brotherhoods have arrived in the city and opened headquarters, with the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Astronese officials, together with officials sociation. Wages are increased \$1 for of the American Federation of Labor, of the American Federation on all questions and from \$1.50 to \$2 for day night work and from \$1.50 to \$2 for day of the American Federation on all questions. tions of interest to the toilers.

FAVOR A MERCHANT MARINE.

San Francisco, Cal.-The A. F. of Convention has declared for a merchant marine that will not be maintained by private parties, subsidized by the government, but through the creation of a shipping board empowered to build or purchase vessels for the government, for service in the foreign trade in times agreed to by 88 houses. These signatures of peace and for effective naval auxilmean an additional \$7,000 a year to the mean an additional \$7,000 a year to the Pearl and Main Sts., Cincinnati, O. aries in times of war. It is further de-clared that on these ships safety for travelers and freedom for seamen should be guaranteed.

BLACKLISTED MINER WINS.

Booneville, Ark.-Michael Broshears a miner, has won his case against the Deimel Coal Company, of Dewar, Okla., which is ordered to pay the Okla, which is ordered to pay the miner full compensation for every day the mine worked from November 27, 1914, to April 1, 1915. Broshears alleged he was blacklisted by the company. The case has been before numerous arbitration boards and commis-sions, and was finally settled when Judge Evans, of this place, acting as third member of the latest board, declared in favor of the miner.

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ELECTRIC CURRENT

In Wash Water Prevents the Fading and Running of Colors.

The story of the wonders and variable powers of man's "invisible servant," Electricity, seems to be an interminable serial always "to be continued."

A visit at the exhibit at Music Hall this week supplies many chapters to the story, but it is evident that many of its most interesting features are still in manuscript and many others still un-

applicable to the home washtub, but that treatly from long hours."

In one of the complaints this insight into nonunion conditions is given:

"Substitutes are often required to re-

cess which many laundries are now using in their washrooms. By applying an electric current, wash water of a low temperature can be used, and the boiling and steaming usually resorted to to get the clothes clean becomes unnecessary. It is this boiling process which in-tegrates the dyes, causing the colors to leave the fabric or become blurred in the texture, and the use of electricity now prevents this.

The renovating influences of the electric current also seem to give new life are actually compelled to snatch two or and freshness to dyes that have become three hours of disturbed sleep on the dull and lifeless after being washed by the old methods. In this respect, at least, the "invisible servant" has visibly im-proved the appearance of colored clothes that are washed by The Electric Process. and laundrymen generally feel that one of their most vexing problems has now been definitely solved.

Preventing interstate transportation of goods in which the labor of children Labor Meeting.

San Francisco.—The proposal to elimi-nate certain trades from the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor was one of the princi-pal matters before the ninth annual seson of the department here last week, The delegates also had before them for discussion a resolution providing for an investigation to determine when a six-hour day can be established in place of an eight-hour day. Advocates of the resolution contend that shortened hours of trial education bill.

Additional safety laws, and placing the enforcement of same under the jurumaking it increasingly harder for working people to continue in steady employment as shown by the large number of unemployed at all times of the year."

PICTURE OPERATORS GAIN.

Indianapolis. — The Moving Picture Operators' Union has signed a contract with the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Aswork. Operators working from 10 a. m. till 11 p. m. shall receive \$23 a week, and those working from noon till 11 p. m. shall receive \$23 a week. An arbitration clause is included, as are strong provisions governing fire prevention.

Baltimore.-Officials of the Moving Picture Operators' Union report that there are less than half a dozen motion picture theatres in this city that have re-fused to sign their new scale, which is

UNORGANIZED OBJECT TO INCESSANT TOIL

Washington, D. C .- Street car men in the nation's capital are unorganized, and conditions of these workers are such that they are writing anonymous complaints to the public utilities commission, which has given the letters no consideration on the ground that they were not signed. Probably the commission overlooks the fact that the nonunionists How many housewives know that a have no protection and do not dare sign current of electricity applied to the water in which the clothes are washed will effectively prevent the fading and running of colors? And yet this truth is being demonstrated in many big laundries in this country every day. Unfortunately for the housewife, this method is not yet applicable to the home washtub, but that may come later, with the development

get anything to do. Or perchance they may get a late run, going off duty at 2 a. m., and being compelled to report for duty again in a couple of hours, thus not allowing sufficient time to go home for rest. Some of the men, on account of the shortness of the periods off duty, three hours of disturbed sleep on the benches in the car barn and then start

"This condition is not temporary, but permanent, and it is submitted that no human being, working under such cir-cumstances, can possibly perform his duties in an efficient manner. Because of the extraordinary care demanded of a motorman on street railways in subserving the public safety and avoiding acci-dents, they should not be compelled to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day and make runs with intermissions of two or three hours' sleep and rest."

PROMISED FREE BOARD.

Wilmington, Del.-Employers of machinists in this city refuse better working conditions to their union workmen, but they can give free board and lodging to strike-breakers. This was shown by striking machinists, who have made pub-lic a blank form strike-breakers sign, and which states that "I understand I am to receive free board and lodging for as long a time as the company deems it necessary.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Aberdeen, Wash.-The city council minimum wage of all city employes at \$2.50 for an eight-hour day. Municipal contractors and sub-contractors must pay this rate, also.

BREWERS TO ASK INCREASES.

Cincinnati, O .- Unions of brewery workers in this city are preparing a scale of higher wages, which will be presented to employers. It is proposed that the scale run for a period of four years.

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